

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**  
**MISSION OF CIA**

1. Definition of National Security.
2. Explanation of Organization for National Security. (Chart)
3. How Intelligence fits into National Security.
  - a. Information for Policy Decisions (or strategic planning)
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4. Structure of National Intelligence. (Chart)
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6. Structure of CIA. (Chart)

As part of a Congressional provision for a comprehensive program for the maintenance of the security of the United States—the "National Security Act" (Please read) was passed in 1947. The National Security Council, under whose direction CIA operates and CIA itself were both established by this Act. This indicates quite clearly that CIA exists for the purpose of making a contribution to the national security of this country. In broad general terms—what is meant, in this connection, by the term "national security"? What does it mean to officers of CIA. It may be defined for our purposes as that condition of strength and stability under which the United States is free from outside forces which might endanger it. It means freedom from the following:

1. physical aggression—the violation of our frontiers or areas abroad which we regard of strategic significance. This is military security.
2. the lowering or undermining of the national standard of living or the national capacity to produce. This is economic security.

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3. attacks upon the nation's constituted political principles and organizations, and upon its international prestige. This is political security.
4. the revelation or compromise of the nation's plans and programs for future action. This is informational security.

Various means, of course, are available for the preservation of all of these aspects of national security. The armed forces exist to assure military security. The State Department, through diplomacy, attempts to preserve international prestige and stability in the political sphere, and the Depts. of Commerce, Treasury, and others, in the economic. Information about these other security aspects is guarded from compromise, and our economic, military, and political institutions from sabotage or subversion by internal security organizations such as Justice (FBI) (Immigration and Naturalization), Treasury (Customs), Post Office, etc.

These various agencies, dealing with domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security, formerly operated without the guidance of a single agency concerned with the over-all formulation of security policy. Since the need for some over-all integration of security rapidly became obvious after World War II, the National Security Council was established to fill that need. Its primary duty is the coordination of the policies and functions of those agencies of the government having relation to the national security, and to make recommendations to the President concerning the objectives, commitments, and policies of those agencies (particularly—State, Defense, and NSRB, whose chiefs make up the National Security Council) CHART #1

So far, CIA does not enter the picture, since it is not concerned with making policy. However, it is almost a self-evident fact that in order to

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make policy or strategic decisions on some stable basis—information is necessary; information which has been processed and compared in such a manner that it may be considered to be reliable, factual information. This processed information is called intelligence and every agency which is concerned with national security has need for intelligence. However, just as before 1947 the policies and objectives were not coordinated properly, so also, before 1947, intelligence was not coordinated. Each agency maintained its own intelligence branch which was in competition—often not too friendly competition—with the intelligence branches of other agencies. This is why CIA was created under the NSC. Like the NSC on the policy level, CIA on the intelligence level serves the function of coordinating the activities of the agencies concerned with national security. The intelligence branches of those agencies continue to exist and to serve their own departments, but instead of being at odds, or in competition, their efforts are now integrated in a centralized intelligence pool which is available as a basis for making security policy. There are, of course, other elements besides processed information which go into the making of national policy, but we are not here concerned with any of them except that processed information—intelligence.

Some sort of centralized intelligence had existed before the National Security Act of 1947, but not until CIA came into existence did it exist by Congressional Legislation. OSS (Office of Strategic Services) and JIACs (Joint Intelligence Collection Agencies) served that function during World War II. Directly after World War II, SSU (Strategic Services Unit) carried it along, and in January 1946, by an Executive Directive, the President set up the National Intelligence Authority (consisting of Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Admiral Leahy) whose operating agency was the SIG (Central Intelligence

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Group). NIA-NSC, and CIGaCIA at present time.

The stated missions of CIA Are as follows:

1. To coordinate all of the intelligence efforts of this country, produced by both the military and civil departments. Use Chart II. Based upon JCS priorities and IAC agency capabilities.

A concise digest required for strategic planning.

NIS committee (Coordinating Commission representing DCI and Intelligence Agencies of State, Army, Air, Navy) includes advisory member from the Joint Staff, makes recommendations to CIA for coordination of NIS program.

On this chart IAC is the Intelligence Advisory Committee which was established by the National Security Council to advise the Director of CIA and to maintain the relationship essential to assure coordination between CIA and the various intelligence branches. These IAC members represent the most significant of the agencies dealing with intelligence of national security. This coordination of intelligence—performed by CIA produces about 80% of national intelligence—produces it overtly. That is, it is collected and processed in non-clandestine fashion by G-2, A-2, ONI, OIR, and the overt offices of CIA, (explanation to follow) and amalgamated by CIA.

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